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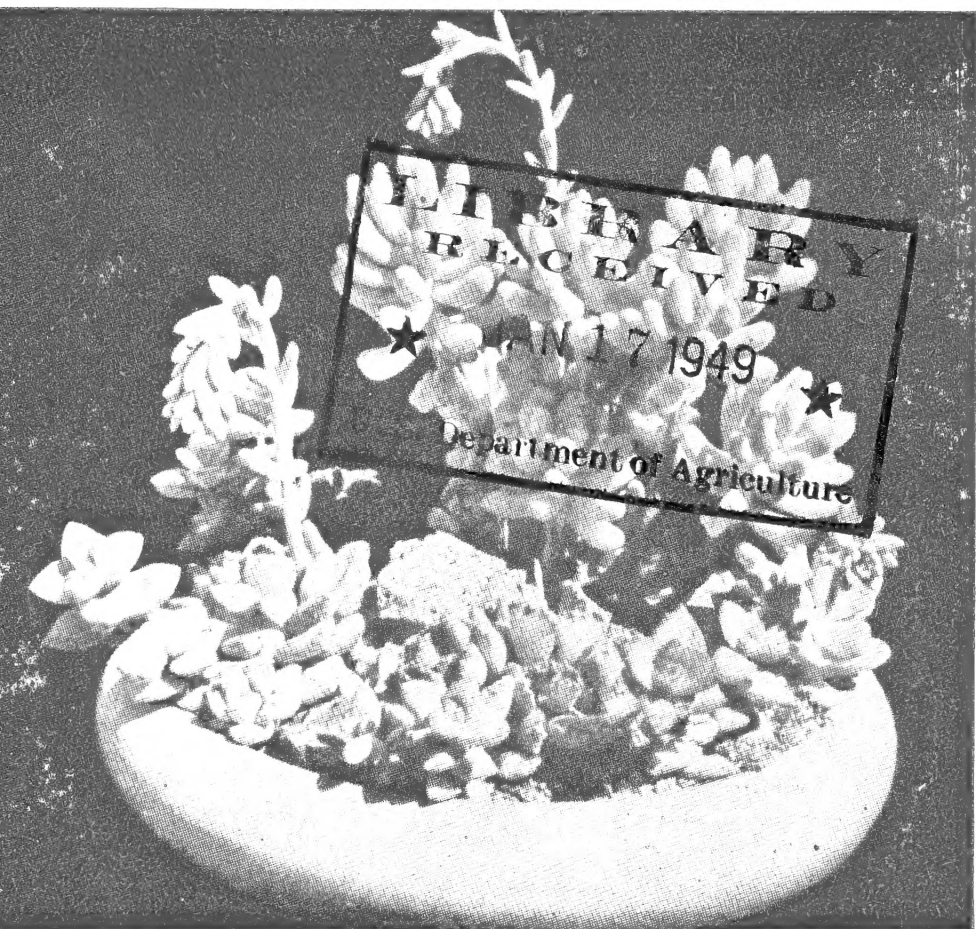
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# CACTI AND SUCCULENTS

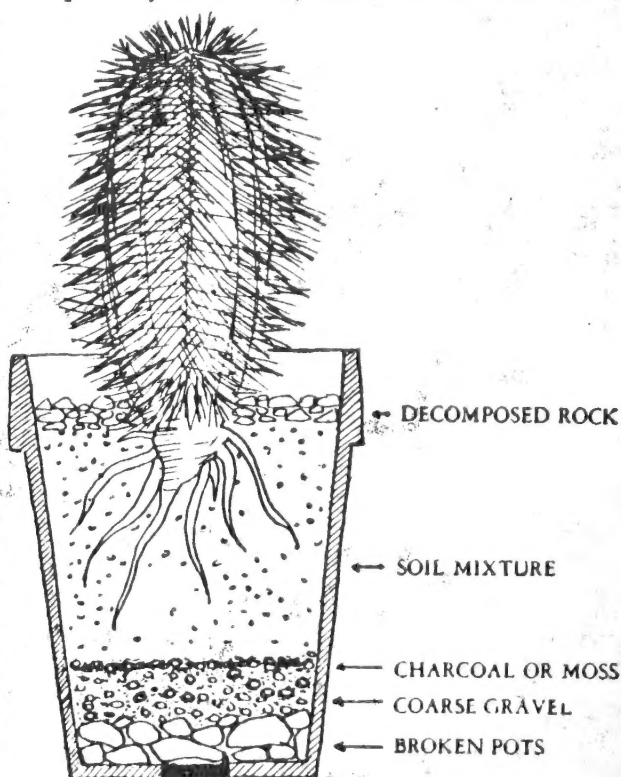
What They Are—Where They Are From

**GUY S. QUINN, JR.**

**OLDEN, TEXAS**

leafmold, and one-third coarse sand (not beach sand). To this may be added poultry charcoal, old mortar (crushed), and well decomposed manure (for seedlings and for such types as Epiphyllums, use more fertilizer and a richer mixture). Water freely during the growing season, which can be observed by new spines, new wool, or a change in the shade of green.

The soil must never remain soggy. Water thoroughly and then allow the plant to be-

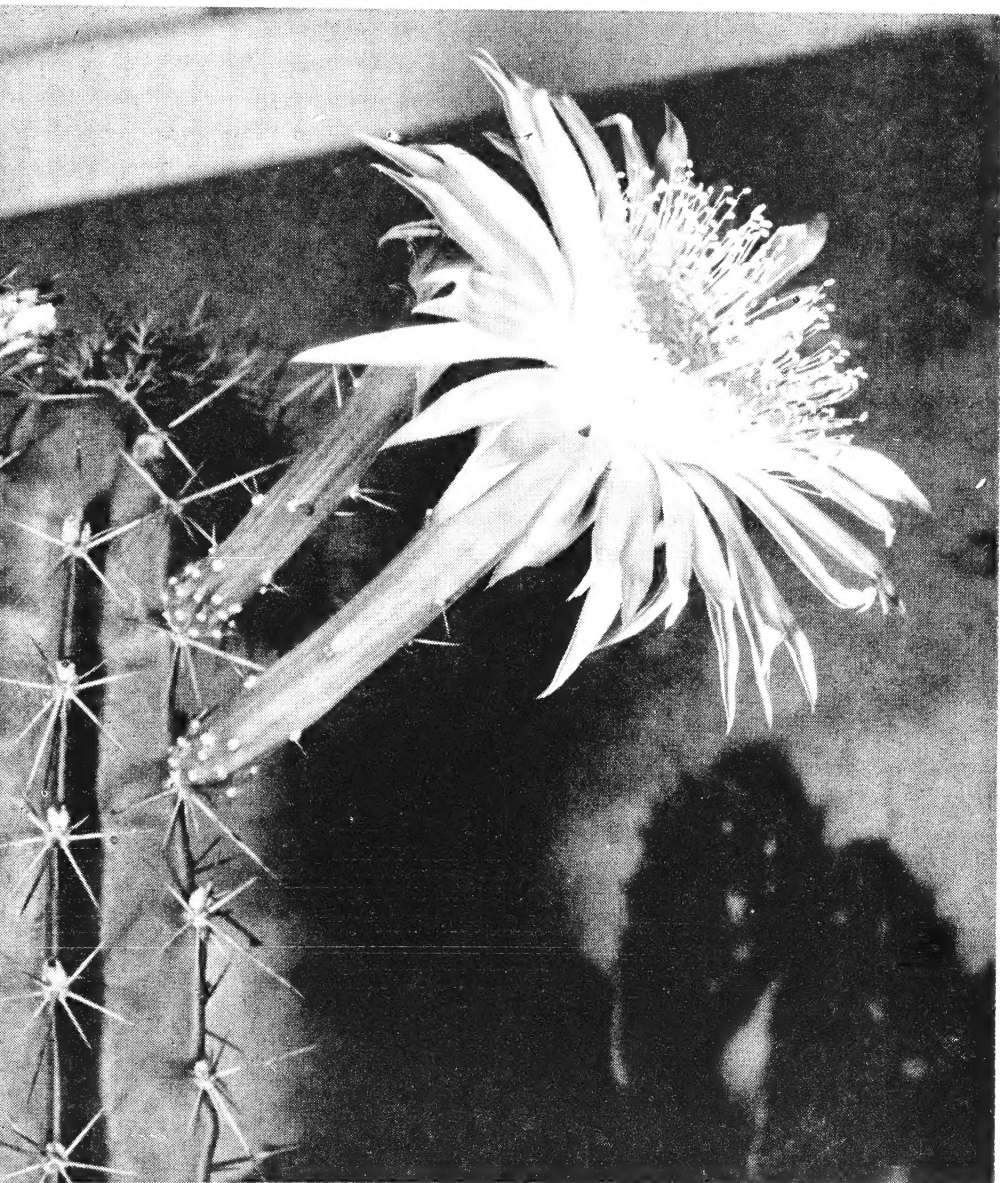


come almost dry. The soil should be so porous that the water will drain through the soil within a minute. If the water remains on top of the soil, then there is not enough sand and leafmold and the mixture is said to be too heavy. Pots should have drainage in the bottom or side. Be sure pots are not too large or the soil may retain too much moisture. Repot every other year to avoid root mealy bugs. Keep ants and sow bugs from entering through the hole in the bottom of the pot.

Give the plants as much light as possible without being in full summer sun. Lath placed two inches apart will prevent sunburn. A north window is not suitable.

Plants may be rooted in damp sand during warm weather. In setting plants out of doors be sure to protect them from direct sun until they become accustomed to the change. Too much sun will turn some species yellow. After the growing season, cacti, like most plants, need a rest period when they may be kept in an airy, cool cellar or in the attic where the temperature does not go below 40 degrees F.

Caution: Be sure that new plants have clean roots without any round globules on them. Remove any infected roots or



# Cactus and Succulent JOURNAL

A monthly magazine devoted to Cacti and other Succulents,  
for botanists and amateurs. Established July, 1929.

It is the recognized authority.

CACTUS AND SUCCULENT SOCIETY OF AMERICA  
PASADENA, CALIFORNIA

## THE CACTUS and SUCCULENT JOURNAL

IF you are just a novice, loving Cacti because they're queer—

IF you are a fancier, making the possession and cultivation of Xerophytes a hobby—

IF you are a collector, making excursions into the desert in search of specimens, and making exchanges of your treasures with other collectors—

IF you are a professional gardener or nurseryman who maintains a stock of Cactus and other Succulents—

IF you are a botanist engaged in the life work of Scientific research and study of plants, including Cacti and Succulents—

THEN YOU SHOULD BE A SUBSCRIBER TO THE CACTUS JOURNAL, published in Pasadena, Cal., by the Cactus and Succulent Society of America. Your subscription of \$3.00 carries with it an active membership in the Society.

Our Society has members enrolled from all sections of the world. The JOURNAL goes into every state in the Union and all foreign countries.

Through the columns of the JOURNAL all lovers of Cacti and Succulents will be apprised of what species are rare and exceptional, and where they may be found or how obtained. In addition there are articles on the care and propagation of cuttings and seedlings.

The JOURNAL publishes many articles describing and illustrating various genera of Cacti and Succulents. Among the contributors there have been such world-renowned botanists and authorities as N. E. Brown, of the Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew, England; Professor Kurt Dinter, of South Africa; Dr. N. L. Britton, co-author of the monumental work, THE CACTACEAE; Dr. Helia Bravo of the Biological Institute of Mexico; William Hertrich, Curator of the Huntington Gardens, San Marino, California; Eric Walther, Botanist,

Golden Gate Park, San Francisco, California.

The articles, which are of great value to students of botany, are painstakingly scientific in their text and yet are not couched in phraseology intended to baffle the amateur. Articles dealing with field explorations and researches of our avid member-collectors are always a keen delight to those whose explorations are confined to the limits of a garden wall or a window sill.

With permission of the Carnegie Institute of Washington, the Society completed the reprint of the 1200 page monograph, *THE CACTACEAE*, by N. L. Britton and J. N. Rose. These four volumes, the studies for which began in 1904 and which were published in 1919 under a grant from the Carnegie Foundation, are the outstanding authoritative work of their kind and the basis of nomenclature in America and many foreign lands. Other books on succulents are in the course of production.

One of the outstanding contributions was the installment printing of an illustrated, pronouncing glossary of terms used in cactus and succulent descriptions. From the pictures of the plants themselves and graphic explanation of details, every cactus enthusiast can learn about his plants and understand the books and articles written about them.

These free supplements can be removed from the *JOURNAL* and can be bound into separate, priceless volumes.

During the year, the *JOURNAL* expects to use colored illustrations in order to keep pace with the world-wide interest in these plants.

Correspondence is invited and the many letters testify to the responsiveness of the members to the editorial plan and to the Society's aims.

The interest in cacti is increasing each year as is shown by the 200,000 books that have been sold through the *JOURNAL* in the last decade.



In 1939 a ten-year, cumulative index was published in the JOURNAL of all the plant references that had appeared in the 120 issues of the JOURNAL. The listing alone is very valuable and it makes back issues of the JOURNAL indispensable.

Each January, JOURNALS may be bound to insure permanency. Volume I, bound in cloth, is now valued at \$25.00; Vol. II and III at \$9.00 each; Vol. IV, V, VI, VII, VIII, IX, and X at \$6.00 each; Vol. XI to XIX, inclusive, are \$5.00 each.

Each volume starts with January and you may start your subscription with that issue. JOURNALS are mailed the 20th of each month.

Join the Cactus and Succulent Society of America now and receive the monthly JOURNAL. Attend local meetings, enjoy desert trips, visit collections, enjoy good fellowship—all for \$3.00 per year.

SCOTT E. HASELTON, *Editor*.

I can't afford to miss a copy of the JOURNAL. No fault to find except that it should be a daily.

R. L. McW., Florida.

*Please mail your check to*

THE CACTUS AND SUCCULENT SOCIETY  
Box 101, Pasadena, California. **GUY QUINN,**

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P. S. I am enclosing 25c for your 64-page booklet "Cacti and Succulents and How to Grow Them."



## WHAT IS CACTUS?

THE thousands of plants known as Succulents include those strangely unique forms which, through evolution, have adapted themselves to resist or survive long periods of drought. These plants, in the distant past, had leaves and flourished as do other plants living under conditions where the extremes of dryness are not as pronounced. As certain areas became hotter and dryer these plants changed their forms and the leaves were modified into thickened bodies hardly recognizable as leaves. Many plants gave up their leaves altogether and the leaf functions were transferred to swollen stems and were replaced by defensive spines. By reducing the leaf surface, the moisture usually given off was reduced to a minimum. The plant bodies became covered with a waxy coating, hairs, and other specialized evaporation resisting coverings for the protection of these succulents until the next rains, which were readily absorbed and retained through the dry seasons.

Succulents are found in many plant families growing in all parts of the world, from high barren mountain slopes to arid wastes. Among the succulents is a group of plants called Cactus (cacti, meaning several and pronounced kak-tie). The Cactus family is the only group all of which are succulents. Whereas the other succulents are found in Africa and many other countries, cacti are all native to the Americas, where they have attained a most unusual variety of forms and defensive armour, yet produce flowers which rival the orchids.

Other plants have spines or thorns but a characteristic of the cactus is its spine-cushion bearing spines or bristly hairs. Cacti range in size from the Giants of Arizona weighing tons to the Button Cactus the size of a penny. The diversified forms are interesting for themselves but the beautiful flowers are beyond description. Anyone is challenged to obtain a few plants and to enjoy the thrill of seeing beauty which can be found in no other forms of plant life.

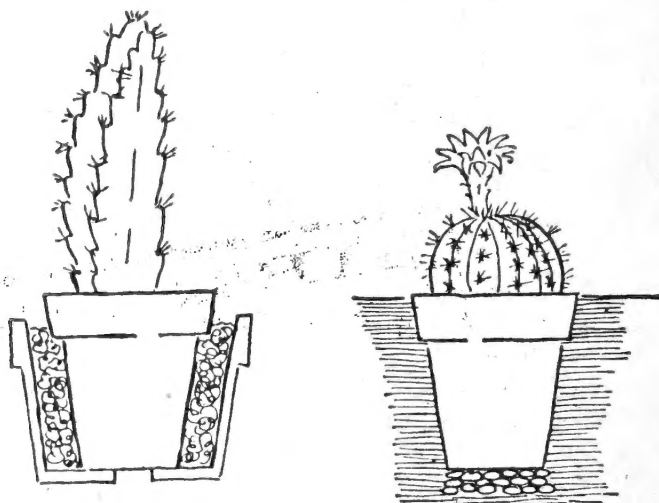
The growing of cacti and the other succulents has long passed the stage of a fad. They have become well-known throughout the world where they thrive and respond to careful treatment, thus proving that cacti are not living in arid deserts because they want to, but from necessity.

## HOW TO GROW CACTI

Cacti cannot be grown in pure sand as is generally believed. Even our deserts are rich in leafmold and only require rain to bring forth vegetation. Feed your cacti or they will starve.

A good soil mixture is: one-third garden loam, one-third

fine roots which will decay and cause trouble. Old plants make healthier growth by re-rooting entirely or only saving the unbroken roots that are not dried out; allow any new cuts to callous over before applying moisture. Seedlings may be re-established without removing roots. Use an oil spray monthly.



Drying out of clay pots may be prevented by  
(1) Placing one pot within another (2)  
Plunging the pot in soil or a box of sand.

6 Hardy Cactus, \$1.00 postpaid.

6 Tropical Cactus, \$1.00 postpaid

6 Exotic Succulents, \$1.00 postpaid.

My package of well rooted, good size plants makes ideal gifts for Mother's Day and other appropriate times and can be shipped at any time of year. Please send card with order for gift package. Extra plants in every package, botanical name on every plant.